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# **THE LABOUR FORCE**

## **AUGUST 1987**

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**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
QUEENSLAND OFFICE**

## THE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1987

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### Main Features

- There has been an increase in total employment (in seasonally adjusted terms) of 2,900 between July and August 1987 and a small increase in unemployment of 800 (seasonally adjusted) in the same period.
- The overall improvement, however, stems from an increase in the male employment of 4,200 (seasonally adjusted) compared to a decline of 1,300 in employed females. Similarly, while there has been a fall in the number of unemployed males of 1,000 (seasonally adjusted) the number of unemployed females has increased by 1,800 during the same period. Trend estimates of unemployed persons have shown a continuing decline since April 1987, falling to about the same level as a year ago.

### Main Features (continued)

- The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 9.6 per cent in July and August 1987 compared with 9.8 per cent in August 1986. The female unemployment rate, at 10.4 per cent, has decreased from 10.9 per cent in August 1986 while the male rate is little changed from 12 months ago.
- The trend estimates of the unemployment rate for males continue to show a slight improvement over the last couple of months and the improvement in the unemployment rate for females over the last year is still being maintained.
- The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for all persons has declined slightly over the past few months with the seasonally adjusted rates for both males and females declining at a similar rate. The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for females continued to remain under 50 per cent with an estimated 47.8 per cent in August 1987, whilst the participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for males has dropped below 76 per cent for the last 3 months.

### Explanatory Notes

#### Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey.

2. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request.

#### The Population Survey

3. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

#### Scope

4. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from Census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

#### Definitions

5. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on the actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Office (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

6. Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers, self-employed persons, or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.

7. Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week.

8. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week.

# Explanatory Notes (continued)

## Definitions (continued)

9. Hours of work. The figures of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. They may be affected by public holidays, leave, or absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident, and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

10. Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

(a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week and:

(i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the survey week); or

(ii) were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

(b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

11. Persons actively looking for work includes those writing, telephoning, or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service notice-boards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

12. Unemployed persons looking for first job are those who had never worked full-time for 2 weeks or more.

13. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

14. Duration of unemployment is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the

end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration.

15. Median duration of unemployment is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other comprising persons whose duration is below it.

16. Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation. Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

17. The labour force comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.

18. The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

19. Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined. This category therefore includes persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

20. Specific surveys of persons not in the labour force indicate that a number of persons want to work but are not classified as unemployed because they were not looking for work or were not available to begin work in the survey week. Included in this group are the discouraged jobseekers and other persons marginally attached to the labour force.

21. Marital status. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as married or not married. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married



## Explanatory Notes (continued)

### Definitions (continued)

#### Marital status (continued)

category includes persons who have never married, or are widowed, separated, or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married, are classified as not married.

22. Industry classification. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983.

23. Occupation classification. Occupation is classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1986, which replaced the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLLO), Revised November 1980, used in the surveys prior to August 1986.

24. The new classification relies on the level and specialisation of skill required to perform primary tasks satisfactorily as its classificatory variable and is therefore significantly different from the previous classification. Detailed information on the ASCO classification and structure is contained in the publication 'ASCO Statistical Classification' (Catalogue No. 1222.0).

25. Gross flows. In order to minimise respondent burden and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one-eighth of the dwellings in the sample (except the large non-private dwellings) are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.

26. Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.

27. The procedures used to select persons in non-private dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10 per cent of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80 per cent of all persons in the survey.

28. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table. About half of the remaining (unmatched) 20 per cent of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to

those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.

29. Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months.

30. Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey, it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the magnitude of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.

31. While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum, any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical Notes. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from Table A of the Technical Notes.

32. Estimates of total flows into or out of the employed category may be less than the sum of the estimates for employed full-time and employed part-time as the estimates for the latter two categories include movements between these two categories.

33. Family status. As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their family status and the estimation of families.

34. Because of the coverage rules of the population survey which associate persons with particular dwellings so that each person has an equal chance of selection in the survey, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, caravan parks, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is most difficult. Thus, family information was not obtained for the following persons:

(a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, and hospitals and other institutions); and

(b) persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

35. In addition, in those private dwellings where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the

## Explanatory Notes (continued)

### Definitions (continued)

#### Family Status (continued)

usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus the family characteristics of persons living in families which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are not determined because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly families which at the time of the survey have one or more of their members away from the usual residence, are also excluded from family determination. A summary of those persons for whom family information was obtained, as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information could not be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, family status is determined for more than 90 per cent of all civilians aged 15 years and over.

#### Population Benchmarks

36. Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the ABS publication 'Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly' (Catalogue No. 3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

#### Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

37. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

38. The seasonally adjusted estimates still reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject. Furthermore, the seasonal adjustment process does not attempt to remove the effect of random influences such as industrial disputes on the estimates.

### Trend Estimates

39. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13 term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

40. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

### Month-to-month Movements

41. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in the Technical Notes.

### Revision of Series

42. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. The population benchmarks used in labour force survey estimates are compiled according to place of usual residence.

### Related Publications

43. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

- 'Monthly Summary of Statistics' (1304.3) - Monthly
- 'Economic Indicators' (1307.3) - Monthly
- 'The Labour Force: Regional Estimates' (6204.3) - Quarterly
- Information Paper: 'Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey' (6232.0) - Latest issue: June 1986
- Information Paper: 'Release of Regional Labour Force Statistics' (6262.0) - Latest issue: April 1985
- Information Paper: 'A Guide to Smoothing Time Series - Estimates of "Trend"' (1316.0) - Latest issue: January 1987
- Information Paper: 'Time Series Decomposition - An Overview' (1317.0) - Latest issue: March 1987

Explanatory Notes (continued)Related Publications (continued)

44. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the 'Catalogue of Publications' (Catalogue No. 1101.0) and those produced by the Queensland Office are listed in 'List of Publications' (Catalogue No. 1101.3). A 'Publications Advice' (Catalogue No. 1105.0) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS Office.

Unpublished Statistics

45. The ABS can also make available certain labour force statistics which are not published. Where it is not practicable to provide the required statistics by telephone, they may be available in other forms, such as microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, or clerically

extracted tabulation. A charge may be made for providing unpublished statistics in these forms.

46. For further information on these unpublished statistics contact Bevin Morris by telephoning Brisbane (07) 222 6029, or write to Information Services at the address above.

Symbols and Other Usages

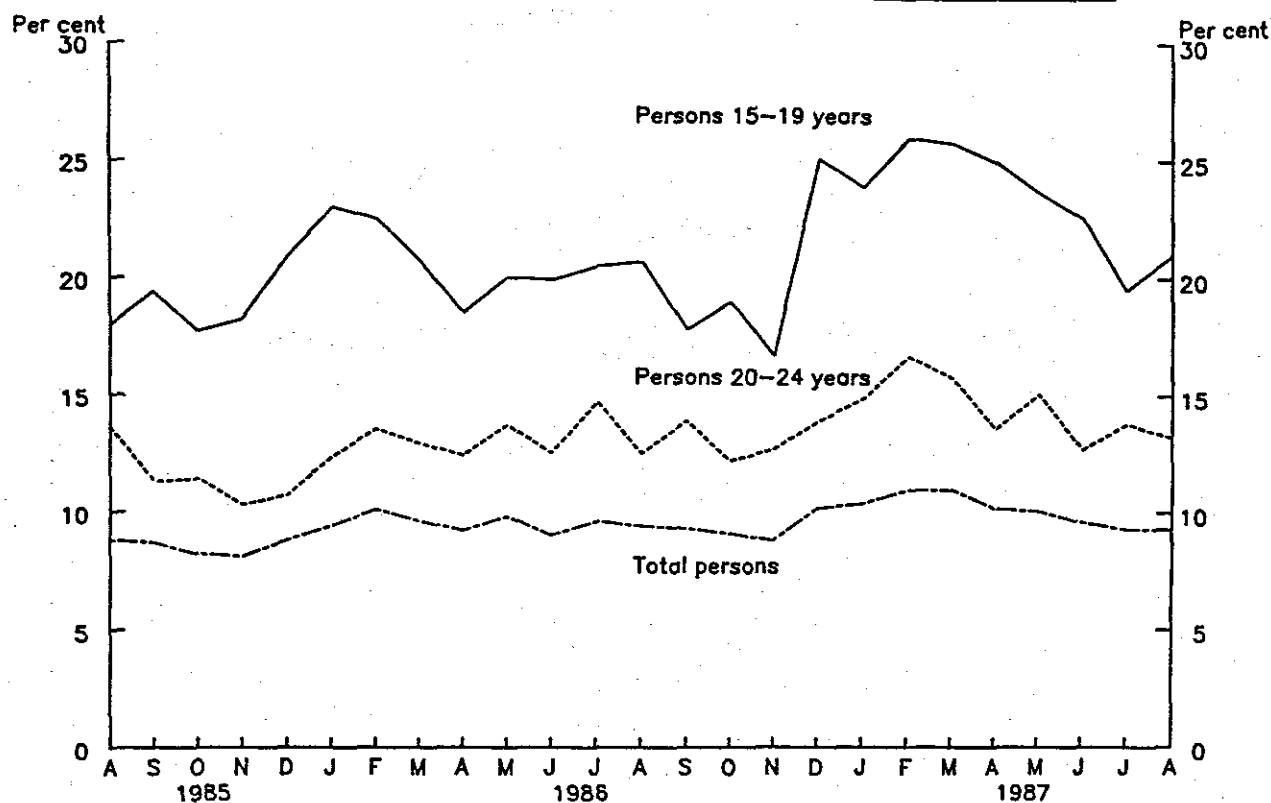
- n.a. Not available.
- .. Not applicable.
- \* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (See Technical Notes, pages 23 and 24, regarding reliability of the estimates.)

47. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

D. N. ALLEN  
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

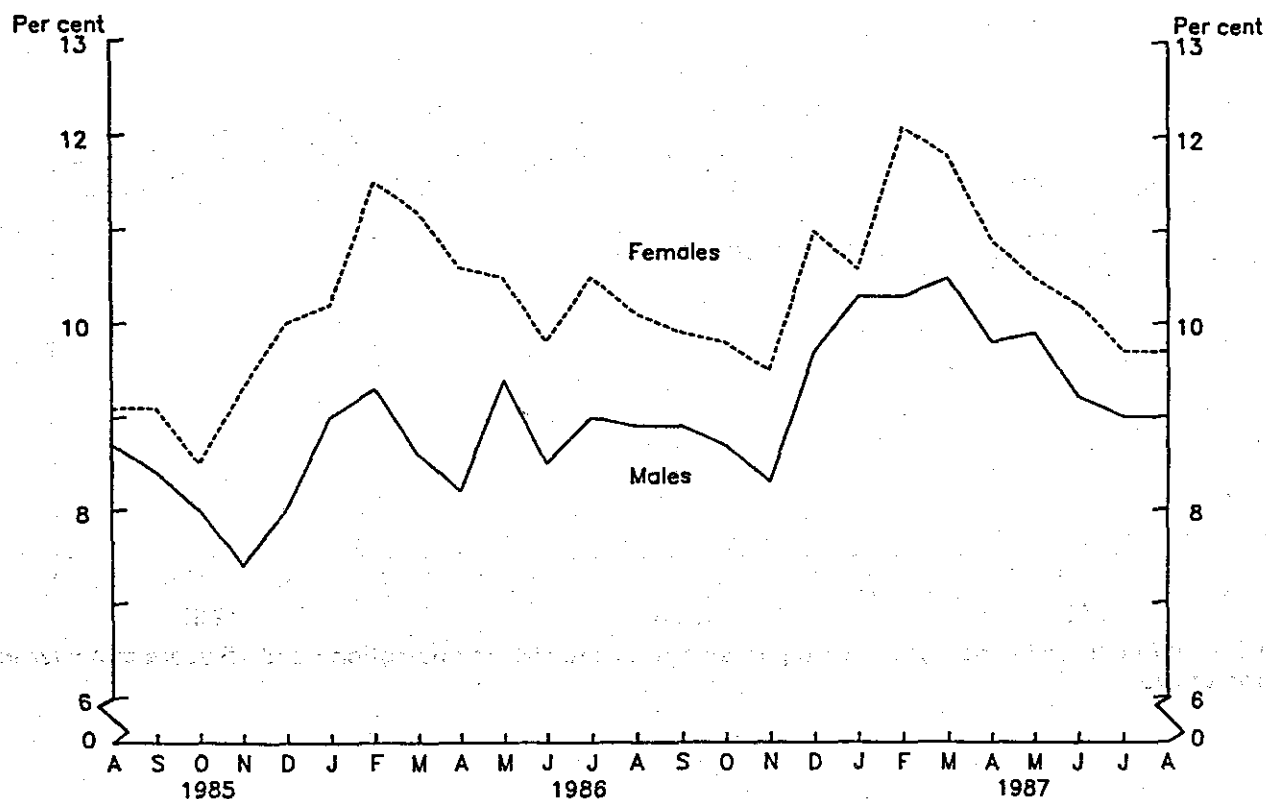
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22 October 1987

Diagram 1 — Unemployment Rates (a) by Age, Queensland, August 1985 to August 1987



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

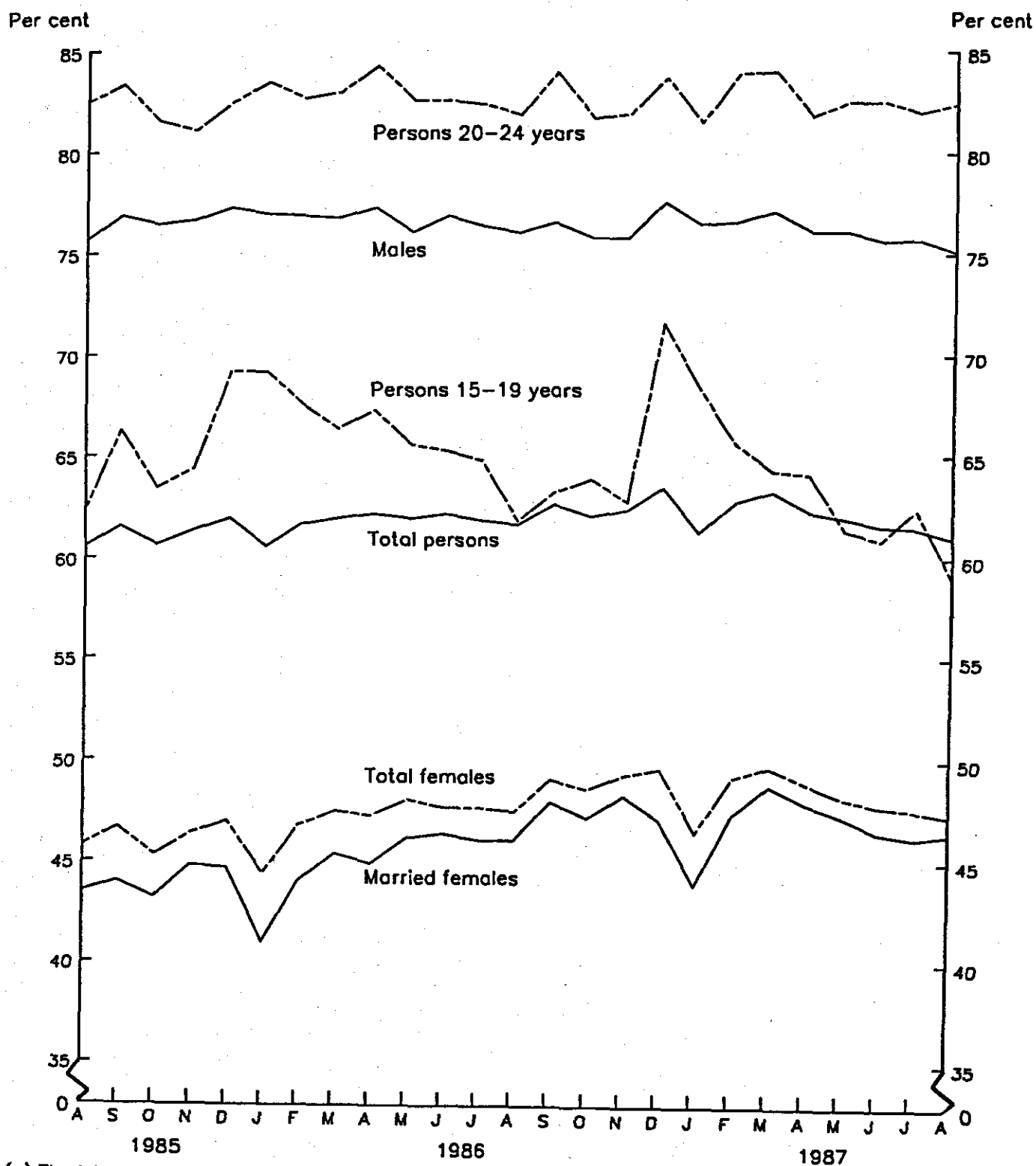
Diagram 2 — Unemployment Rates (a) by Sex, Queensland, August 1985 to August 1987



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group



**Diagram 3 – Labour Force Participation Rates (a) by Age and Sex, Queensland,  
August 1985 to August 1987**



(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 1 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males									
1986: July .....	620.4	668.7	62.5	66.5	735.2	226.8	962.0	9.0	76.4
August ....	620.7	668.8	61.0	65.1	733.9	230.1	964.0	8.9	76.1
September .....	626.0	674.6	60.2	65.7	740.3	225.7	966.0	8.9	76.6
October ...	622.3	670.4	58.2	63.9	734.3	234.0	968.3	8.7	75.8
November ..	625.7	674.2	57.3	61.2	735.4	235.3	970.7	8.3	75.8
December ..	630.7	682.3	67.3	73.2	755.5	217.6	973.1	9.7	77.6
1987: January ...	622.0	669.1	70.1	76.6	745.8	229.6	975.4	10.3	76.5
February ..	624.4	672.3	70.3	76.9	749.2	228.4	977.6	10.3	76.6
March .....	624.6	676.2	72.9	79.5	755.7	224.3	979.9	10.5	77.1
April .....	619.3	674.1	68.2	73.0	747.1	235.1	982.2	9.8	76.1
May .....	622.6	675.4	67.9	73.9	749.3	235.0	984.3	9.9	76.1
June .....	625.4	676.9	63.7	68.6	745.4	240.9	986.3	9.2	75.6
July .....	630.0	680.8	61.8	67.5	748.3	239.9	988.2	9.0	75.7
August ....	618.7	676.9	61.3	66.9	743.8	246.3	990.1	9.0	75.1
Females									
1986: July .....	259.0	419.6	36.1	49.0	468.6	514.0	982.6	10.5	47.7
August ....	258.1	420.8	31.7	47.4	468.2	516.5	984.7	10.1	47.5
September .....	265.6	436.4	32.7	48.2	484.6	502.2	986.7	9.9	49.1
October ...	270.6	433.7	31.7	46.9	480.6	508.7	989.3	9.8	48.6
November ..	268.6	442.4	30.9	46.3	488.7	503.2	991.9	9.5	49.3
December ..	265.6	438.9	39.6	54.1	493.1	501.5	994.5	11.0	49.6
1987: January ...	261.7	414.6	37.6	48.9	463.6	533.4	997.0	10.6	46.5
February ..	258.4	432.7	41.5	59.3	492.0	507.4	999.4	12.1	49.2
March .....	262.8	439.3	39.5	58.8	498.2	503.7	1,001.9	11.8	49.7
April .....	258.8	437.1	37.7	53.4	490.5	513.5	1,004.0	10.9	48.9
May .....	262.0	434.1	38.6	50.8	484.9	521.3	1,006.2	10.5	48.2
June .....	259.6	433.5	35.5	49.0	482.5	525.9	1,008.4	10.2	47.8
July .....	262.0	434.1	33.6	46.8	480.9	529.5	1,010.4	9.7	47.6
August ....	260.9	432.3	34.8	46.4	478.6	533.8	1,012.5	9.7	47.3
Persons									
1986: July .....	879.5	1,088.3	98.6	115.5	1,203.8	740.8	1,944.6	9.6	61.9
August ....	878.8	1,089.6	92.7	112.5	1,202.1	746.5	1,948.6	9.4	61.7
September .....	891.6	1,111.0	92.9	113.8	1,224.8	727.9	1,952.7	9.3	62.7
October ...	892.9	1,104.1	89.9	110.8	1,214.9	742.8	1,957.7	9.1	62.1
November ..	894.3	1,116.5	88.3	107.6	1,224.1	738.5	1,962.7	8.8	62.4
December ..	896.3	1,121.2	106.9	127.3	1,248.5	719.1	1,967.6	10.2	63.5
1987: January ...	883.7	1,083.7	107.6	125.6	1,209.3	763.0	1,972.4	10.4	61.3
February ..	882.7	1,105.0	111.8	136.2	1,241.3	735.8	1,977.1	11.0	62.8
March .....	887.4	1,115.5	112.4	138.3	1,253.8	728.0	1,981.8	11.0	63.3
April .....	878.0	1,111.2	105.9	126.4	1,237.6	748.6	1,986.2	10.2	62.3
May .....	884.5	1,109.5	106.4	124.7	1,234.2	756.3	1,990.5	10.1	62.0
June .....	885.1	1,110.4	99.2	117.6	1,228.0	766.8	1,994.7	9.6	61.6
July .....	892.0	1,114.9	95.5	114.3	1,229.2	769.4	1,998.7	9.3	61.5
August ....	879.7	1,109.2	96.1	113.2	1,222.4	780.1	2,002.6	9.3	61.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 2 - Seasonally Adjusted Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males					
1986: July .....	665.4	68.5	733.9	9.3	76.3
August .....	673.5	66.6	740.1	9.0	76.8
September .....	669.3	69.1	738.3	9.4	76.4
October .....	667.9	70.6	738.6	9.6	76.3
November .....	670.1	69.2	739.3	9.4	76.2
December .....	677.9	73.3	751.2	9.8	77.2
1987: January .....	676.9	66.2	743.1	8.9	76.2
February .....	678.9	68.5	747.4	9.2	76.5
March .....	676.1	74.6	750.8	9.9	76.6
April .....	675.5	72.4	747.8	9.7	76.1
May .....	677.5	73.9	751.3	9.8	76.3
June .....	674.2	71.6	745.8	9.6	75.6
July .....	677.5	69.5	747.0	9.3	75.6
August .....	681.7	68.5	750.1	9.1	75.8
Females					
1986: July .....	420.1	51.0	471.2	10.8	48.0
August .....	422.0	51.8	473.7	10.9	48.1
September .....	425.5	51.0	476.6	10.7	48.3
October .....	432.5	52.9	485.4	10.9	49.1
November .....	438.4	49.5	487.9	10.1	49.2
December .....	435.8	54.1	489.9	11.0	49.3
1987: January .....	436.7	48.6	485.3	10.0	48.7
February .....	438.7	51.8	490.5	10.6	49.1
March .....	435.4	52.2	487.5	10.7	48.7
April .....	438.4	49.3	487.7	10.1	48.6
May .....	429.6	49.9	479.5	10.4	47.7
June .....	430.3	50.4	480.6	10.5	47.7
July .....	434.7	48.7	483.3	10.1	47.8
August .....	433.4	50.5	484.0	10.4	47.8
Persons					
1986: July .....	1,085.5	119.5	1,205.1	9.9	62.0
August .....	1,095.5	118.3	1,213.8	9.8	62.3
September .....	1,094.8	120.1	1,214.9	9.9	62.2
October .....	1,100.4	123.6	1,224.0	10.1	62.5
November .....	1,108.4	118.7	1,227.1	9.7	62.5
December .....	1,113.7	127.4	1,241.1	10.3	63.1
1987: January .....	1,113.6	114.8	1,228.4	9.3	62.3
February .....	1,117.6	120.3	1,238.0	9.7	62.6
March .....	1,111.5	126.8	1,238.3	10.2	62.5
April .....	1,113.8	121.7	1,235.5	9.8	62.2
May .....	1,107.1	123.8	1,230.8	10.1	61.8
June .....	1,104.5	122.0	1,226.5	9.9	61.5
July .....	1,112.2	118.2	1,230.4	9.6	61.6
August .....	1,115.1	119.0	1,234.1	9.6	61.6

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 3 - Trend Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males					
1986: July .....	669.1	67.6	736.7	9.2	76.6
August .....	668.9	68.6	737.5	9.3	76.5
September .....	669.5	69.2	738.7	9.4	76.5
October .....	670.9	69.5	740.4	9.4	76.5
November .....	672.7	69.6	742.4	9.4	76.5
December .....	674.5	69.9	744.4	9.4	76.5
1987: January .....	676.1	70.3	746.5	9.4	76.5
February .....	676.9	71.0	747.9	9.5	76.5
March .....	677.0	71.7	748.7	9.6	76.4
April .....	676.7	72.1	748.8	9.6	76.2
May .....	676.5	72.1	748.6	9.6	76.1
June .....	676.9	71.6	748.5	9.6	75.9
July .....	677.6	70.9	748.6	9.5	75.8
August .....	678.4	69.9	748.3	9.3	75.6
Females					
1986: July .....	420.9	50.0	470.9	10.6	47.9
August .....	424.1	50.9	475.0	10.7	48.2
September .....	427.7	51.5	479.2	10.8	48.6
October .....	431.3	51.7	483.0	10.7	48.8
November .....	434.5	51.7	486.2	10.6	49.0
December .....	436.8	51.5	488.3	10.5	49.1
1987: January .....	437.8	51.3	489.0	10.5	49.1
February .....	437.4	51.0	488.4	10.4	48.9
March .....	436.1	50.7	486.8	10.4	48.6
April .....	434.7	50.4	485.1	10.4	48.3
May .....	433.7	50.1	483.8	10.4	48.1
June .....	432.9	49.9	482.8	10.3	47.9
July .....	432.4	49.8	482.2	10.3	47.7
August .....	432.1	49.5	481.6	10.3	47.6
Persons					
1986: July .....	1,090.0	117.6	1,207.6	9.7	62.1
August .....	1,093.0	119.6	1,212.6	9.9	62.2
September .....	1,097.2	120.7	1,217.9	9.9	62.4
October .....	1,102.2	121.2	1,223.4	9.9	62.5
November .....	1,107.2	121.3	1,228.6	9.9	62.6
December .....	1,111.4	121.4	1,232.8	9.8	62.7
1987: January .....	1,113.9	121.6	1,235.5	9.8	62.6
February .....	1,114.3	122.0	1,236.3	9.9	62.5
March .....	1,113.1	122.4	1,235.5	9.9	62.3
April .....	1,111.4	122.5	1,233.9	9.9	62.1
May .....	1,110.2	122.2	1,232.4	9.9	61.9
June .....	1,109.8	121.5	1,231.3	9.9	61.7
July .....	1,110.0	120.7	1,230.7	9.8	61.6
August .....	1,110.5	119.5	1,230.0	9.7	61.4

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 4 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Queensland,  
August 1987

Age group (years)	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemploy- ment rate (a)	Participa- tion rate (b)
	Full- time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males									
15-19 .....	38.8	57.4	11.3	15.0	72.5	45.9	118.4	20.8	61.2
20-24 .....	69.8	79.4	13.5	14.1	93.5	10.7	104.2	15.1	89.7
25-34 .....	178.7	185.5	15.3	15.7	201.2	11.0	212.2	7.8	94.8
35-44 .....	163.8	171.6	10.0	10.3	182.0	10.3	192.2	5.7	94.7
45-54 .....	105.8	110.8	6.7	6.8	117.6	13.2	130.8	5.8	89.9
55-59 .....	36.6	39.6	3.6	3.7	43.2	14.6	57.9	8.5	74.7
60-64 .....	20.0	23.3	*	*	24.5	30.0	54.5	*	44.9
15-64 .....	613.5	667.6	61.3	66.9	734.5	135.7	870.2	9.1	84.4
65 and over .....	5.2	9.3	*	*	9.3	110.6	119.9	*	7.8
<u>Total</u> .....	618.7	676.9	61.3	66.9	743.8	246.3	990.1	9.0	75.1
Females									
15-19 .....	29.7	51.3	10.7	13.9	65.2	50.0	115.2	21.3	56.6
20-24 .....	54.7	69.7	6.7	8.5	78.2	25.9	104.1	10.9	75.2
25-34 .....	70.3	112.9	7.9	11.9	124.8	85.6	210.4	9.5	59.3
35-44 .....	59.1	108.5	6.5	8.5	117.0	71.1	188.0	7.3	62.2
45-54 .....	33.0	64.9	*	3.1	68.0	56.6	124.7	4.6	54.6
55-59 .....	7.3	13.8	*	*	14.0	43.5	57.5	*	24.4
60-64 .....	4.6	7.2	*	*	7.2	48.4	55.5	*	12.9
15-64 .....	258.7	428.3	34.6	46.2	474.5	381.0	855.5	9.7	55.5
65 and over .....	*	4.0	*	*	4.2	152.8	157.0	*	2.6
<u>Total</u> .....	260.9	432.3	34.8	46.4	478.6	533.8	1,012.5	9.7	47.3
Persons									
15-19 .....	68.5	108.8	21.9	28.9	137.7	95.9	233.6	21.0	59.0
20-24 .....	124.5	149.1	20.2	22.6	171.7	36.6	208.3	13.2	82.4
25-34 .....	249.0	298.4	23.2	27.6	326.0	96.6	422.6	8.5	77.1
35-44 .....	222.9	280.1	16.5	18.8	298.9	81.3	380.2	6.3	78.6
45-54 .....	138.8	175.7	9.6	10.0	185.7	69.8	255.5	5.4	72.7
55-59 .....	43.9	53.3	3.6	3.9	57.3	58.1	115.4	6.9	49.6
60-64 .....	24.6	30.5	*	*	31.6	78.4	110.0	*	28.7
15-64 .....	872.2	1,095.9	95.9	113.1	1,209.0	516.7	1,725.7	9.4	70.1
65 and over .....	7.5	13.3	*	*	13.5	263.4	276.9	*	4.9
<u>Total</u> .....	879.7	1,109.2	96.1	113.2	1,222.4	780.1	2,002.6	9.3	61.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.



**Table 5 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status, Queensland, August 1987**

Marital status	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>Males</b>									
Married .....	427.9	453.2	24.1	24.7	477.9	132.9	610.8	5.2	78.2
Not married ...	190.8	223.7	37.2	42.2	265.9	113.4	379.2	15.9	70.1
<b>Females</b>									
Married .....	135.8	261.9	13.0	18.5	280.4	324.4	604.8	6.6	46.4
Not married ...	125.2	170.3	21.8	27.9	198.2	209.4	407.7	14.1	48.6
<b>Persons</b>									
Married .....	563.7	715.1	37.1	43.2	758.3	457.3	1,215.6	5.7	62.4
Not married ...	316.0	394.1	59.0	70.1	464.1	322.8	786.9	15.1	59.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

**Table 6 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Birthplace and Period of Arrival in Australia, Queensland, August 1987**

Birthplace and period of arrival	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>Birthplace</b>									
Born in Australia .....	917.5	91.2	1,008.7	593.1	1,601.8	9.0	63.0		
Born outside Australia .....	191.7	22.0	213.8	148.2	361.9	10.3	59.1		
Africa .....	4.5	*	4.6	*	7.2	*	64.0		
America .....	7.9	*	9.3	5.0	14.2	*	65.1		
Asia .....	15.4	3.2	18.6	14.3	32.9	17.1	56.5		
Europe .....	121.4	12.1	133.5	109.6	243.1	9.0	54.9		
U.K. and Ireland .....	77.6	7.4	84.9	66.6	151.6	8.7	56.0		
Other European countries	43.9	4.7	48.5	43.0	91.6	9.6	53.0		
Oceania .....	42.5	5.3	47.8	16.6	64.4	11.1	74.2		
New Zealand .....	35.3	3.8	39.1	12.6	51.8	9.7	75.6		
<b>Period of arrival</b>									
Before 1971 .....	102.3	10.5	112.8	101.0	213.7	9.3	52.8		
1971-1975 .....	28.4	4.0	32.4	13.1	45.5	12.2	71.2		
1976-1980 .....	28.3	*	30.8	11.3	42.1	*	73.1		
1981-1985 .....	21.7	*	24.5	13.7	38.3	*	64.1		
1986 to survey date .....	11.1	*	13.3	9.1	22.4	*	59.4		

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 7 - Employed Persons (a) by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, August 1987  
('000)

Industry division and status of worker	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ...	60.2	21.4	*	24.1	84.3
Mining .....	19.2	*	*	*	20.7
Manufacturing .....	100.1	21.4	11.1	32.4	132.6
Electricity, gas, and water .....	13.3	*	*	*	14.6
Construction .....	69.4	9.1	*	11.1	80.5
Wholesale and retail trade .....	131.3	59.2	46.7	105.9	237.1
Transport and storage .....	60.5	7.3	4.7	12.0	72.6
Communication .....	17.2	3.4	*	6.0	23.2
Finance, property, and business services .....	59.1	27.8	22.9	50.7	109.9
Public administration and defence .....	40.1	5.8	9.2	15.0	55.1
Community services .....	64.9	75.6	44.1	119.8	184.7
Recreation, personal, and other services .....	41.5	29.4	23.1	52.5	93.9
<b>Total employed .....</b>	<b>676.9</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>
Employers .....	46.1	21.3	*	22.6	68.8
Self-employed .....	95.4	40.2	4.5	44.7	140.2
Wage and salary earners .....	530.7	196.6	162.8	359.4	890.1
Unpaid family helpers .....	4.7	3.8	*	5.5	10.2

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 8 - Employed Persons (a) by Occupation Group, Queensland, August 1987  
('000)

Occupation group	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
Managers and administrators .....	87.8	27.0	3.7	30.7	118.5
Professionals .....	64.0	26.2	18.4	44.6	108.6
Para-professionals .....	37.9	15.7	10.9	26.6	64.5
Tradespersons .....	158.6	9.0	8.3	17.3	175.9
Clerks .....	46.8	84.3	53.3	137.5	184.4
Salespersons and personal service workers .....	70.9	58.6	53.9	112.5	183.4
Plant and machine operators, and drivers .....	80.4	5.3	*	7.8	88.3
Labourers and related workers .....	130.5	35.8	19.3	55.1	185.7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>676.9</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

**Table 9 - Average Hours Worked (a) by Employed Persons (b) by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, August 1987**

Industry division and status of worker	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (c)	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ...	50.7	32.3	30.8	32.1	45.4
Mining .....	37.2	*	*	32.3	36.8
Manufacturing .....	37.4	32.3	34.2	32.9	36.3
Electricity, gas, and water .....	33.9	*	*	*	33.6
Construction .....	38.8	15.8	36.7	19.5	36.2
Wholesale and retail trade .....	40.1	28.3	25.9	27.2	34.4
Transport and storage .....	40.0	22.7	33.7	27.0	37.9
Communication .....	31.4	24.5	32.8	28.0	30.6
Finance, property, and business services .....	39.6	28.9	35.7	32.0	36.1
Public administration and defence .....	35.3	27.2	32.3	30.3	33.9
Community services .....	38.5	27.2	34.0	29.7	32.8
Recreation, personal, and other services .....	38.2	28.3	28.1	28.2	32.6
<b>Total employed</b> .....	<b>39.5</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Employers .....	52.8	29.7	*	30.4	45.4
Self-employed .....	45.5	30.9	35.2	31.3	41.0
Wage and salary earners .....	37.4	27.5	31.0	29.1	34.0
Unpaid family helpers .....	26.7	14.4	16.2	14.9	20.4
Full-time workers .....	41.8	39.8	37.2	38.5	40.8
Part-time workers .....	15.1	15.4	14.1	15.0	15.1

(a) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. (b) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

**Table 10 - Employed Persons (a) by Hours Worked, Queensland, August 1987 ('000)**

Hours worked	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
0 (c) .....	35.2	12.3	7.5	19.8	55.0
1-15 .....	35.2	60.5	25.7	86.2	121.4
16-29 .....	50.9	55.0	23.7	78.7	129.5
30-34 .....	71.1	28.9	21.7	50.5	121.7
35-39 .....	68.8	24.1	24.0	48.1	116.9
40 .....	164.7	41.3	39.6	80.8	245.5
41-44 .....	42.0	8.4	9.2	17.5	59.5
45-48 .....	53.8	7.8	7.5	15.3	69.1
49 and over .....	155.4	23.7	11.5	35.2	190.6
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>676.9</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.  
(c) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 11 - Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment (a), Queensland

Duration of unemployment (a)	1986			1987		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
<b>Males</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks .....	6.5	10.8	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.1
4 and under 8 weeks .....	6.9	8.2	8.7	7.2	9.4	8.0
8 and under 13 weeks .....	6.2	7.2	6.5	5.6	6.2	5.4
13 and under 26 weeks .....	12.5	7.9	10.5	14.2	10.6	10.2
26 and under 52 weeks .....	11.9	14.7	12.8	14.1	13.1	15.0
52 weeks and over .....	19.0	17.7	17.8	19.2	19.9	20.2
<u>Total</u> .....	63.1	66.5	65.1	68.6	67.5	66.9
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment .....	24	23	19	25	24	28
<b>Females</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks .....	8.6	8.9	8.4	9.0	8.0	9.1
4 and under 8 weeks .....	5.8	7.9	7.9	5.9	6.8	6.7
8 and under 13 weeks .....	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.8
13 and under 26 weeks .....	11.6	9.8	7.4	9.8	7.7	5.4
26 and under 52 weeks .....	7.0	8.9	10.6	9.4	10.0	10.3
52 weeks and over .....	8.2	9.0	8.4	10.7	10.1	10.1
<u>Total</u> .....	45.9	49.0	47.4	49.0	46.8	46.4
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment .....	17	15	16	18	20	17
<b>Persons</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks .....	15.1	19.7	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.2
4 and under 8 weeks .....	12.7	16.1	16.6	13.1	16.2	14.7
8 and under 13 weeks .....	11.0	11.7	11.2	9.7	10.5	10.2
13 and under 26 weeks .....	24.1	17.7	17.9	24.0	18.2	15.6
26 and under 52 weeks .....	19.0	23.6	23.4	23.5	23.1	25.2
52 weeks and over .....	27.2	26.7	26.2	29.9	30.0	30.3
<u>Total</u> .....	109.0	115.5	112.5	117.6	114.3	113.2
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment .....	20	19	18	22	22	24

(a) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 12 - Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates (a) by Industry Division and Occupation Group of Last Full-time Job, Queensland

Unemployment category, industry division, and occupation group	August 1986		November 1986		February 1987		May 1987		August 1987	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years .....	65.9	5.7	61.6	5.2	76.4	6.5	77.6	6.5	68.1	5.8
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .....	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.3	3.6	4.1
Manufacturing .....	11.3	7.5	10.6	7.3	14.4	9.8	13.4	9.4	12.3	8.5
Construction .....	9.5	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.2	11.4	9.0	9.7	8.0	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade ....	18.3	7.1	14.0	5.3	20.4	7.9	20.8	8.2	20.8	8.0
Community services .....	3.4	1.8	5.8	3.0	4.6	2.4	6.8	3.5	5.1	2.7
Recreation, personal, and other services .....	6.5	7.7	5.6	6.3	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.0	7.3	7.2
Other industries .....	12.2	4.2	12.0	4.0	13.3	4.4	13.7	4.4	11.0	3.6
Occupation group (b)										
Managers and administrators ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	2.7	*	*
Professionals .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Para-professionals .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tradespersons .....	13.4	6.7	12.0	6.1	15.1	7.7	10.6	5.5	11.6	6.2
Clerks .....	6.2	3.3	6.0	3.2	8.3	4.3	8.9	4.7	7.7	4.0
Salespersons and professional service workers .....	12.9	7.1	9.4	5.0	14.0	7.2	14.1	7.6	13.4	6.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers .....	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.3	5.6	6.0
Labourers and related workers	24.7	12.0	24.6	11.5	25.2	11.8	29.8	13.4	22.0	10.6
Other										
Persons looking for first job ...	10.4	..	10.9	..	17.7	..	11.3	..	11.1	..
Persons who have not worked full-time for 2 weeks or more during the last 2 years (c) ....	35.3	..	33.2	..	39.7	..	34.1	..	32.3	..
Persons stood down .....	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..
<b>Total unemployed .....</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Persons looking for full-time work	92.7	9.5	88.3	9.0	111.8	11.2	106.4	10.7	96.1	9.8
Persons looking for part-time work	19.8	8.6	19.3	8.0	24.5	9.9	18.2	7.5	17.2	7.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each industry division or occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(b) A new occupation classification was introduced for the August 1986 survey. See Explanatory Notes.

(c) Excluding persons looking for their first job.



**Table 13 - Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates (a) by Birthplace and Age Group, Queensland, August 1987**

Particulars	Number			Unemployment Rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Born in Australia</b>						
Looking for full-time work .....	49.8	27.2	77.0	9.0	11.0	9.6
Looking for part-time work .....	4.4	9.7	14.2	8.4	6.4	6.9
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>54.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
15-19 .....	13.3	12.9	26.2	20.3	21.6	20.9
20-24 .....	12.0	6.9	19.0	14.6	10.1	12.6
25-34 .....	13.5	9.6	23.1	7.9	9.2	8.4
35-44 .....	8.0	5.1	13.1	5.7	5.6	5.6
45-54 .....	4.5	*	6.7	5.1	*	4.6
55 and over .....	*	*	3.1	*	*	3.8
<b>Born outside Australia</b>						
Looking for full-time work .....	11.5	7.6	19.0	9.2	15.7	11.0
Looking for part-time work .....	*	*	3.0	*	*	7.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
15-19 .....	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24 .....	*	*	3.7	*	*	17.9
25-34 .....	*	*	4.5	*	*	8.8
35-44 .....	*	3.4	5.7	*	13.3	8.5
45-54 .....	*	*	3.3	*	*	7.9
55 and over .....	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Place of birth</b>						
Main English-speaking countries (b)	6.3	5.7	12.1	7.7	11.5	9.1
Other .....	6.3	3.7	10.0	11.7	13.2	12.2

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa, and New Zealand.

**Table 14 - Family Status by Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over,  
Queensland, August 1987  
('000)**

Family status	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over		
					Males	Females	Persons
Usual resident of a private dwelling where family status was determined							
Member of a family .....	896.8	83.3	980.0	568.0	771.9	776.1	1,548.0
Husband or wife .....	681.7	39.3	720.9	416.5	576.2	561.2	1,137.5
With children aged 0-14 years present .....	362.8	25.2	387.9	135.8	267.7	256.1	523.8
Without children aged 0-14 years present .....	318.9	14.1	333.0	280.7	308.6	305.1	613.7
Not-married family head .....	35.1	6.7	41.8	49.6	15.9	75.6	91.4
With children aged 0-14 years present .....	17.7	5.2	22.8	28.9	4.4	47.3	51.7
Without children aged 0-14 years present .....	17.4	*	19.0	20.7	11.4	28.3	39.7
Child (a) of family head .....	169.1	34.4	203.5	84.7	167.3	120.8	288.1
Other relative of family head .....	11.0	*	13.8	17.1	12.5	18.4	31.0
Not a member of a family .....	138.9	18.5	157.4	110.0	129.8	137.7	267.5
Living alone .....	57.6	6.4	64.0	91.1	68.6	86.4	155.0
Not living alone .....	81.4	12.1	93.5	19.0	61.2	51.3	112.5
<u>Total</u> .....	1,035.7	101.8	1,137.5	678.0	901.7	913.8	1,815.5
Usual resident of a private dwelling where family status was not determined							
	25.9	*	28.5	15.9	17.9	26.5	44.4
<u>Total usual residents of private dwellings</u> .....	1,061.6	104.4	1,166.0	693.9	919.6	940.3	1,859.9
Visitors to private dwellings .....	12.3	*	14.9	16.7	16.2	15.4	31.6
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings .....	35.3	6.2	41.5	69.6	54.3	56.8	111.1
<u>Total</u> .....	1,109.2	113.2	1,222.4	780.1	990.1	1,012.5	2,002.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

**Table 15 - Family Status by Labour Force Status and Sex of the Civilian Population**  
**Aged 15 Years and Over (a), Queensland, August 1987**

Family status	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (b)	Participation rate (c)
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>Males</b>									
Member of a family .....	501.6	548.3	42.8	47.6	596.0	176.0	771.9	8.0	77.2
Husband .....	408.6	432.3	22.1	22.7	455.0	121.2	576.2	5.0	79.0
With children aged 0-14 years present .....	232.0	240.9	15.1	15.4	256.3	11.3	267.7	6.0	95.8
Without children aged 0-14 years present .....	176.6	191.4	7.0	7.3	198.7	109.9	308.6	3.7	64.4
Not-married family head .....	10.3	10.6	*	*	11.7	4.2	15.9	*	73.8
With children aged 0-14 years present .....	*	*	*	*	3.1	*	4.4	*	69.6
Without children aged 0-14 years present .....	7.7	8.0	*	*	8.6	*	11.4	*	75.4
Child (d) of family head .....	76.3	98.5	18.6	22.7	121.2	46.1	167.3	18.8	72.4
Other relative of family head ...	6.4	7.0	*	*	8.1	4.5	12.5	*	64.4
Not a member of a family .....	77.8	83.1	11.0	11.6	94.7	35.1	129.8	12.3	72.9
Living alone .....	35.7	37.9	4.6	4.9	42.8	25.8	68.6	11.5	62.4
Not living alone .....	42.1	45.2	6.4	6.7	51.9	9.3	61.2	12.9	84.8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>579.4</b>	<b>631.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>690.6</b>	<b>211.1</b>	<b>901.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>76.6</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Member of a family .....	194.2	348.5	25.7	35.6	384.1	392.0	776.1	9.3	49.5
Wife .....	127.9	249.4	11.6	16.6	265.9	295.3	561.2	6.2	47.4
With children aged 0-14 years present .....	49.2	121.8	6.4	9.8	131.6	124.5	256.1	7.4	51.4
Without children aged 0-14 years present .....	78.7	127.5	5.2	6.8	134.3	170.8	305.1	5.0	44.0
Not-married family head .....	16.1	24.4	3.6	5.7	30.1	45.5	75.6	18.9	39.8
With children aged 0-14 years present .....	10.2	15.1	*	4.7	19.7	27.6	47.3	23.8	41.7
Without children aged 0-14 years present .....	5.9	9.4	*	*	10.4	17.9	28.3	*	36.7
Child (d) of family head .....	47.2	70.6	9.1	11.6	82.3	38.5	120.8	14.1	68.1
Other relative of family head ...	3.0	4.0	*	*	5.8	12.7	18.4	*	31.3
Not a member of a family .....	47.6	55.9	6.1	6.9	62.8	74.9	137.7	11.0	45.6
Living alone .....	16.5	19.7	*	*	21.2	65.2	86.4	*	24.5
Not living alone .....	31.1	36.2	4.8	5.4	41.6	9.7	51.3	13.0	81.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>241.7</b>	<b>404.3</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>446.9</b>	<b>466.9</b>	<b>913.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>48.9</b>

**Table 15 - Family Status by Labour Force Status and Sex of the Civilian Population  
Aged 15 Years and Over (a), Queensland, August 1987 (continued)**

Family status	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian populat- ion aged 15 years and over	Unemp- loyment rate (b)	Partici- pation rate (c)
	Full- time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Persons									
Member of a family .....	695.8	896.8	68.4	83.3	980.0	568.0	1,548.0	8.5	63.3
Husband or wife .....	536.5	681.7	33.8	39.3	720.9	416.5	1,137.5	5.4	63.4
With children aged 0-14 years									
present .....	281.3	362.8	21.5	25.2	387.9	135.8	523.8	6.5	74.1
Without children aged 0-14									
years present .....	255.3	318.9	12.2	14.1	333.0	280.7	613.7	4.2	54.3
Not-married family head .....	26.4	35.1	4.5	6.7	41.8	49.6	91.4	16.1	45.7
With children aged 0-14 years									
present .....	12.8	17.7	3.1	5.2	22.8	28.9	51.7	22.6	44.1
Without children aged 0-14									
years present .....	13.7	17.4	*	*	19.0	20.7	39.7	*	47.8
Child (d) of family head .....	123.5	169.1	27.7	34.4	203.5	84.7	288.1	16.9	70.6
Other relative of family head ...	9.4	11.0	*	*	13.8	17.1	31.0	*	44.7
Not a member of a family .....	125.4	138.9	17.1	18.5	157.4	110.0	267.5	11.8	58.9
Living alone .....	52.1	57.6	5.9	6.4	64.0	91.1	155.0	10.0	41.3
Not living alone .....	73.2	81.4	11.2	12.1	93.5	19.0	112.5	13.0	83.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>821.2</b>	<b>1,035.7</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>1,137.5</b>	<b>678.0</b>	<b>1,815.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined.

(b) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

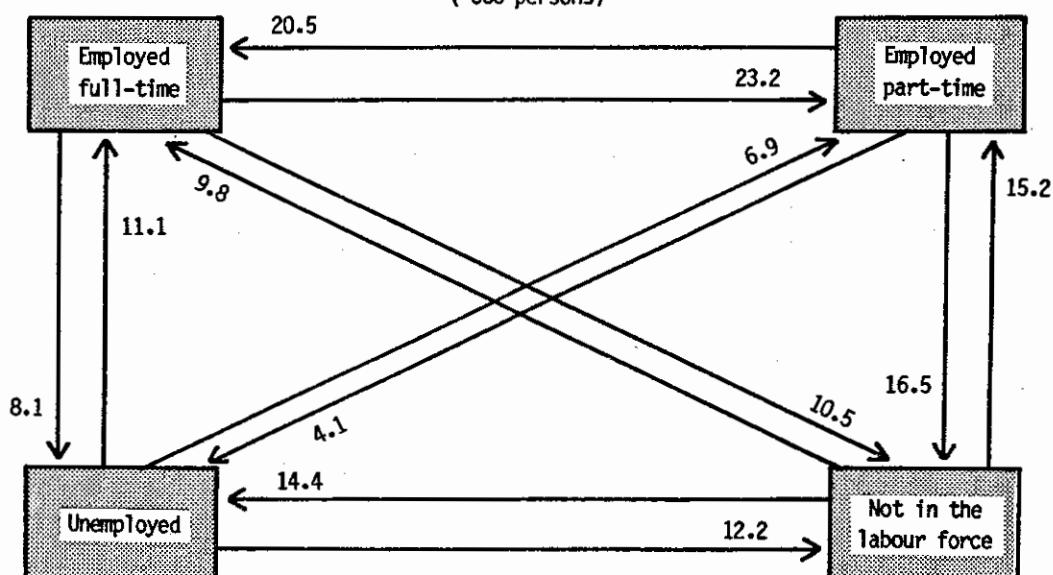
(d) Aged 15 years and over.

Table 16 - Estimates of Changes in Labour Force Status and Gross Flows (a) Derived from Matched Records, Queensland, July 1987 to August 1987 ('000)

Particulars		Males	Females		Persons
			Married	Total	
Labour force status					
July 1987	August 1987				
Employed full-time	Employed full-time .....	463.2	96.8	182.2	645.4
	Employed part-time .....	11.8	8.1	11.4	23.2
	Unemployed .....	5.5	*	*	8.1
	Not in labour force .....	6.7	3.0	3.9	10.5
Employed part-time	Employed full-time .....	7.6	9.9	12.9	20.5
	Employed part-time .....	23.4	82.0	108.0	131.4
	Unemployed .....	*	*	*	4.1
	Not in labour force .....	4.7	7.8	11.8	16.5
Unemployed	Employed full-time .....	8.1	*	3.0	11.1
	Employed part-time .....	3.0	*	4.0	6.9
	Unemployed .....	33.4	7.5	19.0	52.4
	Not in labour force .....	4.8	3.8	7.3	12.2
Not in labour force	Employed full-time .....	5.7	3.0	4.1	9.8
	Employed part-time .....	3.7	9.7	11.5	15.2
	Unemployed .....	6.0	4.2	8.4	14.4
	Not in labour force .....	157.0	236.3	370.5	527.4
Gross flows into					
	Employed .....	20.5	16.0	22.5	43.0
	Full-time .....	21.4	14.3	20.0	41.4
	Part-time .....	18.5	19.8	26.8	45.4
	Unemployed .....	13.1	5.9	13.6	26.7
	Not in labour force .....	16.2	14.5	23.0	39.2
Gross flows out of					
	Employed .....	18.4	12.5	20.9	39.3
	Full-time .....	24.0	11.4	17.8	41.9
	Part-time .....	13.8	19.1	27.3	41.2
	Unemployed .....	15.9	7.1	14.3	30.2
	Not in labour force .....	15.4	16.9	23.9	39.4
Total change of status .....		49.8	36.5	59.1	108.9
Population represented by the matched sample .....		746.2	477.2	763.1	1,509.2

(a) See Explanatory Notes.

Diagram 4 - Estimates of Changes in Labour Force Status Derived from Matched Records, Queensland, July 1987 to August 1987 ('000 persons)





## Technical Notes

### Estimation Procedure

The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

### Reliability of the Estimates

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates derived from the survey and of monthly, quarterly, and annual movements can be determined by using Tables A and B.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

Standard errors of estimates derived from the monthly labour force survey have been re-estimated. The re-estimation follows the reselection of the sample in October 1982 and consequent production of data on a place of usual residence basis. The new standard errors were introduced for the February 1985 survey and are shown in Tables A, B, and C. The differences between the old and new standard errors are minor, with large estimates being associated with higher standard errors and smaller estimates having slightly lower standard errors.

As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error.

small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use. For the labour force survey, estimates which have a relative standard error larger than 25 per cent are not published. In the tables in this publication, estimates below 3,000 and percentages based on such estimates have not been included but are indicated by \*. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of quarterly movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B by 1.5. Standard errors of all annual movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- (a) From Table A it will be seen that an estimate of 20,000 has a standard error of 1,650. Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 18,350 to 21,650 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range 16,700 to 23,300.
- (b) The estimate increases between two consecutive months by 25,000 to 75,000. Table B relates the standard error of the monthly movement to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived. In this case the estimate of 75,000 is the larger. From Table B it will be seen that the standard error of the monthly movement is about 2,200. Therefore there are about two chances in three that if all dwellings had been included in the survey the movement would have been in the range +22,800 to +27,200 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range +20,600 to +29,400.

## Technical Notes (continued)

Table A - Standard Errors of Estimates

Size of estimate	Standard error	Per cent of estimate
persons	No.	%
(a) 3,000	690	23.2
3,500	750	21.4
4,000	800	19.9
4,500	840	18.7
5,000	880	17.7
6,000	960	16.0
10,000	1,200	12.1
20,000	1,650	8.1
50,000	2,350	4.7
100,000	3,050	3.1
200,000	3,950	2.0
300,000	4,500	1.5
500,000	5,300	1.1
1,000,000	6,600	0.7

(a) Estimates below 3,000 have not been published (see text above).

Table B - Standard Errors of Estimates of Monthly Movements

Size of larger estimate	Standard error of estimate of monthly movements	Size of larger estimate	Standard error of estimate of monthly movements
3,000	680	20,000	1,350
3,500	720	50,000	1,900
4,000	760	100,000	2,400
4,500	790	200,000	3,150
5,000	820	300,000	3,650
6,000	880	500,000	4,400
10,000	1,050	1,000,000	5,600

The relative standard errors of estimates of average hours worked and median duration of unemployment are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the factors 0.7 for average hours worked and 2.0 for median duration of unemployment.

Publication cut-off points for these and other estimates are shown in Table C. Because of higher

relative standard errors, estimates of median duration of unemployment have higher cut-off points for publication than other estimates as shown in Table A.

Table C - Publication Cut-off Points for Labour Force Estimates

Estimates classified by	Number of persons
Average hours worked ..	1,500
Median duration of unemployment	10,800
All other estimates ..	3,000

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude.

Proportions and percentages (for example, participation rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

Standard errors contained in Tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Recent analysis of standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors on estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in Tables A and B, while standard errors for unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3 per cent lower and 6 per cent higher, respectively, than those shown in the tables.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in the recording and coding of data, and errors made in the processing of data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.